

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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SPAIN HAS A CHANCE.

She Can Redeem Herself by Granting
Autonomy to Cuba.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Cuban Situation Is Discussed at Very
Great Length.

SOME STRONG INTIMATIONS.

Time Not Ripe For Armed Inter-
vention by United States.

WILSON TARIFF BILL DEFENDED.

The President Believes If It Were Given
a Fair Chance Under Favorable
Circumstances It Would Pro-
duce Sufficient Revenue.

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Cleve-
land's annual message, delivered to con-
gress Monday, is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:
As representatives of the people in the
legislative branch of their government you
have assembled at a time when the
strength and excellence of our free insti-
tutions and the status of our citizens to
enjoy popular rule have been again made
manifest. A political contest involving
momentous consequences, fraught with fe-
verish apprehension and creating aggres-
siveness so intense as to approach bitter-
ness and passion, has been waged through-
out our land and determined by the decree
of free and independent suffrage without
disturbance of our tranquillity or the least
sign of weakness in our national struc-
ture.

In obedience to a constitutional require-
ment, I herein submit to the congress cer-
tain information concerning national af-
fairs with the suggestion of such legisla-
tion as in my judgment is necessary and
expedient. To secure brevity and avoid
tedious narration, I shall omit many de-
tails concerning matters within federal
control which, though by no means unim-
portant, are more profitably discussed in
departmental reports. I shall also further
curtail this communication by omitting a
minute recital of many minor incidents
connected with our foreign relations
which have heretofore found a place in
executive messages, but are now con-
tained in a report of the secretary of state,
which is herewith submitted.

Hiduous and Bloody.

At the outset of a reference to the more
important matters affecting our relations
with foreign powers, it would afford me
satisfaction if I could assure the congress
that the disturbed condition in Asiatic
Turkey had, during the past year, as-
sumed a less hideous and bloody aspect,
and that either as a consequence of the
awakening of the Turkish government to
the demands of humane civilization, or as
the result of decisive action on the part
of the great nations having the right by
treaty to interfere for the protection of
those exposed to the rage of mad bigotry
and cruel fanaticism, the shocking fea-
tures of the situation had been mitigated.

Instead, however, of welcoming a soft-
ened disposition or protective interven-
tion, we have been afflicted by continued
and not infrequent reports of the wanton
destruction of homes and the bloody butch-
ery of men, women and children, made
martyrs to their profession of Christian
faith. While none of our citizens in Tur-
key have thus far been killed or wounded,
though often in the midst of dreadful
scenes of danger, and in the future
is by no means assured. Our govern-
ment at home and abroad has been com-
pelled to leave nothing undone to pro-
tect our missionaries in Ottoman territory,
who constitute nearly all the individ-
uals residing there who have a right to
claim our protection on the score of Amer-
ican citizenship.

Our efforts in this direction will not be
relaxed; but the best feeling and sym-
pathy that have been aroused among our
people ought not to so far blind their rea-
son and judgment as to lead them to de-
mand impossible things. The outbreaks of
blind fury which lead to murder and pil-
lage in Turkey occur suddenly and with-
out notice, and an attempt on our part to
force such a hostile presence there as
might be effective for prevention or pro-
tection would not only be resisted by the
Ottoman government, but would be re-
garded as an interruption of their plans
by the great nations who assert their ex-
clusive right to intervene in their own
time and method for the security of life
and property in Turkey.

Pillage and Destruction.

Several naval vessels are stationed in
the Mediterranean as a measure of cau-
tion and to furnish all possible relief and
refuge in case of emergency. We have
made claims against the Turkish govern-
ment for the pillage and destruction of
missionary property at Harpoot and Mar-
ash during uprisings at those places.
Thus far the validity of these demands
has not been admitted, though our min-
ister, prior to such outrages and in anti-
cipation of danger, demanded protection for
the persons and property of our mis-
sionary citizens in the localities mentioned,
and notwithstanding that strong evidence
exists of actual complicity of Turkish sol-
diers in the work of destruction and rob-
bery, the facts, as they now appear, do
not permit us to doubt the justice of these
claims, and nothing will be omitted to
bring about their prompt settlement.

A number of Armenian refugees having
arrived at our ports, an order has lately
been obtained from the Turkish govern-
ment permitting the wives and children
of such refugees to join them here. It is
hoped that hereafter no obstacle will be
interposed to prevent the escape of all
those who seek to avoid the perils which
threaten them in Turkish dominions.
Our recently appointed consul to Erze-
rum is at his post discharging the du-
ties of his office, though for some unac-
countable reason his formal exequatory
from the sultan has not been issued.

I do not believe that the present somber
prospect in Turkey will be long permitted
to offend the sight of Christendom. It so
mar the humane and enlightened civiliza-
tion that belongs to the close of the nine-
teenth century that it seems hardly possi-
ble that the earnest demand of good peo-
ple throughout the Christian world for its
corrective treatment will remain unan-
swered.

The Cuban Insurrection.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues
with all its perplexities. It is difficult to
perceive that any progress has thus far
been made toward the pacification of the
island, or that the situation of affairs as
depicted in my last annual message has in
the least improved. If Spain still holds
La Vana and the resorts and all the con-
siderable towns, the insurgents still roam
at will over at least two-thirds of the in-
land country.

If the determination of Spain to put
down the insurrection seems but to
strengthen with the lapse of time, as is
evinced by her unhesitating devotion of
largely increased military and naval
forces to the task, there is much reason
to believe that the insurgents have gained
in point of numbers, and character, and
resources, and are none the less inflexible
in their resolve not to succumb without
practically securing the great objects for
which they took up arms.

If Spain has not yet re-established her
authority, neither have the insurgents yet
made good their title to be regarded as an
independent state. As the contest goes
on the pretense that civil government ex-
ists on the island, except so far as Spain
is about to maintain it, has been practi-
cally abandoned. Spain does keep on foot
such a government, more or less imper-
fectly, in the large towns and their imme-
diate suburbs. But, that exception being
made, the entire country is either given
over to anarchy or is subject to the mili-
tary occupation of one or the other party.

It is reported, indeed, on reliable au-
thority that, at the demand of the com-
mander-in-chief of the insurgent army, the
putative Cuban government has now
given up all attempt to exercise its func-
tions, leaving that government confessedly
what there is the best reason for sup-
posing it always to have been in fact) a
government merely on paper.

No Pitched Battles.

Were the Spanish armies able to meet
their antagonists in the open, or in pitched
battle, prompt and decisive results
might be looked for, and the immense su-
periority of the Spanish forces in numbers,
discipline and equipment could hardly fail
to tell greatly to their advantage.

But they are called upon to face a foe
which can choose and does choose its own
ground, that from the nature of the coun-
try is visible or invisible at pleasure, and
that fights only from ambush and when
all the advantages of position and num-
bers are on its side.

In a country where all that is indispen-
sable to life in the way of food, clothing
and shelter is so easily obtainable, espe-
cially by those born and bred on the soil,
it is obvious that there is hardly a limit
to the time during which hostilities of
this sort may be prolonged. Meanwhile,
as in all cases of protracted civil strife,
the passions of the combatants grow more
and more undamned and excesses on both
sides become more frequent and deplora-
ble.

They are also participated in by bands
of marauders who, now in the name of
one party and now in the name of the other,
as may be the occasion, harry the coun-
try at will and plunder its wretched in-
habitants for their own advantage. Such
a condition of things would inevitably
entail immense destruction of property,
even if it were the policy of both parties
to prevent it as far as practicable.

Wholesale Annihilation.

But while such seemed the original pol-
icy of the government, it has now appar-
ently abandoned it and is acting upon the
same theory as the insurgents, namely,
that the exigencies of the contest require
the wholesale annihilation of property,
that it may not prove of use and advan-
tage to the enemy.

It is to the same end that, in pursuance of
general orders, Spanish garrisons are now
being withdrawn from plantations and the
rural population required to concen-
trate itself in the towns. The sure result
would seem to be that the industrial val-
ue of the island is fast diminishing and
that unless there is a speedy and radical
change in existing conditions it will soon
disappear altogether. That value consists
very largely, of course, in its capacity to
produce sugar, a capacity already much
reduced by the interruptions to tillage
which have taken place during the last
two years.

It is reliably asserted that should these
interruptions continue during the current
year, and practically extend, as is now
threatened, to the entire sugar-producing
territory of the island, so much time and
so much money will be required to restore
the land to its normal productiveness that
it is extremely doubtful if capital can be
induced to even make the attempt.

The spectacle of the utter ruin of an ad-
joining country, by nature one of the most
fertile and charming on the globe, would
engage the serious attention of the gov-
ernment and people of the United States
in any circumstances. In point of fact,
they have a concern with it which is by
no means of a wholly sentimental or phi-
lanthropic character. It lies so near to us
as to be hardly separated from our terri-
tory.

Our actual pecuniary interest in it is
second only to that of the people and gov-
ernment of Spain. It is reasonably esti-
mated that at least from \$40,000,000 to
\$50,000,000 of American capital are in-
vested in plantations and in railroads,
mining and other business enterprises on
the island. The volume of trade between
the United States and Cuba, which in 1889
amounted to about \$64,000,000, rose in 1893
to about \$105,000,000, and in 1894, the year
before the present insurrection broke out,
it amounted to nearly \$90,000,000.

Vexations and Costs.

Besides this large pecuniary stake in the
fortunes of Cuba, the United States and
itself inextricably involved in the present
contest in other ways both vexatious and
costly. Many Cubans reside in this coun-
try and indirectly promote the insurrec-
tion through the press, by public meetings,
by the purchase and shipment of arms, by
the raising of funds and by other means
which the nature of our institutions and
the tenor of our laws do not permit to be
made subjects of criminal prosecution.
Some of them, though Cubans at heart
and in all their feelings and interests, are
have taken out papers as naturalized citi-
zens of the United States, a proceeding
resorted to with a view to possible pro-
tection by this government, and not nat-
urally regarded with much indignation
by the country of their origin.

The insurgents are undoubtedly encour-
aged and supported by the widespread

sympathy the people of this country al-
ways and instinctively feel for every
struggle for the better and freer govern-
ment, and which, in the case of the more
adventurous and restless elements of our
population, leads in only too many in-
stances to active and personal partici-
pation in the contest.

The result is that this government is
constantly called upon to protect Amer-
ican citizens, to claim damages for inju-
ries to persons and property, now esti-
mated at many millions of dollars, and to ask
explanations and apologies for the acts of
Spanish officials whose zeal for the sup-
pression of the rebellion sometimes blinds
them to the immunities belonging to the
nonoffending citizens of a friendly power.
It follows from the same causes that the
United States is compelled to actively pol-
ice a long line of seacoast against unlaw-
ful expeditions, the escape of which the
utmost vigilance will not always suffice
to prevent.

Positive Intervention.

These inevitable entanglements of the
United States with the rebellion in Cuba,
the large American property interests af-
fected, and considerations of philanthropy
and humanity in general, have led to a
vehement demand in various quarters for
some sort of positive intervention on the
part of the United States.

It was at first proposed that belligerent
rights should be accorded to the insur-
gents—a proposition no longer urged be-
cause an untimely and impractical oper-
ation clearly perilous and injurious to our
own interests. It has since been and is
now sometimes contended that the inde-
pendence of the insurgents should be re-
cognized.

But imperfect and restricted as the
Spanish government of the island may be,
no other exists there, unless the will of
the military officer in temporary command
of a particular district can be dignified as
a species of government. It is now also
suggested that the United States should
buy the island—a suggestion possibly
worthy of consideration if there were any
evidence of a desire or willingness on the
part of Spain to entertain such a proposal.

It is urged, finally, that, all other meth-
ods failing, the existing internecine strife
in Cuba should be terminated by our in-
tervention, even at the cost of war be-
tween the United States and Spain—a war
which its advocates confidently prophesy
could be neither large in its proportions
nor doubtful in its issue. The correctness
of this forecast need be neither affirmed
nor denied. The United States has, never-
theless, a character to maintain as a na-
tion, which plainly dictates that right and
not might should be the rule of its con-
duct.

Further, though, the United States is
not a nation to which peace is a neces-
sity. It is in truth the most pacific of
peoples and desires nothing so much as to
live in amity with all the world. Its own
ample and diversified domains satisfy all
possible longings for territory, preclude
all dreams of conquest, and prevent any
casting of covetous eyes upon neighboring
regions, however attractive.

Our Conduct Toward Spain.

That our conduct towards Spain and her
dominions has constituted no exception to
this national disposition is made manifest
by the course of our government, not only
thus far during the present insurrection,
but during the ten years that followed the
rising at Yara in 1895.

No other great power, it may safely be
said, under circumstances of similar per-
plexity, would have manifested the same
restraint and the same patient endurance.
It may also be said that this persistent
attitude of the United States toward
Spain in connection with Cuba unques-
tionably evinces no slight respect and re-
gard for Spain on the part of the Amer-
ican people.

They in truth do not forget her con-
nection with the discovery of the western
hemisphere, nor do they underestimate
the great qualities of the Spanish people,
nor fail to fully recognize their splendid
patriotism and their chivalrous devotion
to the national honor. They view with
wonder and admiration the cheerful resolu-
tion with which vast bodies of men are
sent across thousands of miles of ocean,
and an enormous debt accumulated, that
the costly possession of the Gem of the
Antilles may still hold its place in the
Spanish crown.

And yet neither the government nor the
people of the United States have shut
their eyes to the course of events in Cu-
ba, nor have failed to realize the existence
of conceded grievances which have led to
the present revolt from the authority of
Spain—grievances recognized by the queen
regent and by the cortes, voiced by the
most patriotic and enlightened of Spanish
statesmen without even regard to party,
and demonstrated by reforms proposed by
the executive and approved by the legis-
lative branch of the Spanish government.

It is in the assumed temper and disposi-
tion of the Spanish government to remedy
these grievances, fortified by influential
public opinion in Spain, that this govern-
ment has hoped to discover the most
promising and effective means of compos-
ing the present strife with honor and ad-
vantage to Spain, and with the achieve-
ment of all reasonable objects of the in-
surrection.

Genuine Autonomy.

It would seem that if Spain should offer
to Cuba genuine autonomy, home rule
which, while preserving the sovereignty
of Spain, would satisfy all rational re-
quirements of her Spanish subjects, there
should be no just reason why the pacifica-
tion of the island might not be effected on
that basis. Such a result would appear to
be in the true interest of all concerned.
It would at once stop the conflict which is
now consuming the resources of the island
and making it worthless for whichever
party may ultimately prevail. It would
keep intact the possessions of Spain with-
out touching her honor, which will be con-
sulted rather than impugned by the ade-
quate redress of admitted grievances.

It would put the prosperity of the island
and the fortunes of its inhabitants within
their own control without severing the
natural and ancient ties which bind them
to the mother country, and would yet en-
able them to test their capacity for self-
government under the most favorable con-
ditions. It has been objected on the one
side that Spain should not promise auton-
omy until her insurgent subjects lay down
their arms; on the other side, that prom-
ised autonomy, however liberal, is insuffi-
cient, because without assurance of the
promise being fulfilled.

But the reasonableness of a requirement
by Spain of unconditional surrender on the
part of the insurgent Cubans before their
autonomy is conceded is not altogeth-
er apparent. It ignores important fea-
tures of the situation—the stability two
years' duration has given to the insurrec-
tion, the feasibility of its indefinite pro-
longation in the nature of things, and, as
shown by past experience, the utter and

imminent ruin or the island unless the
present strife is speedily composed; above
all, the rank abuses which all parties in
Spain, all branches of her government and
all her leading public men concede to ex-
ist and profess a desire to remove.

During such circumstances to withhold
the proffer of needed reforms until the
parties demanding them put themselves at
its mercy by throwing down their arms
has the appearance of neglecting the
gravest of perils and inviting suspicion as
to the sincerity of any professed willing-
ness to grant reforms. The objection on
behalf of the insurgents—that promised
reforms can not be relied upon—must of
course be considered, though we have no
right to assume and no reason for assum-
ing that anything Spain undertakes to do
for the relief of Cuba will not be done ac-
cording to both the spirit and the letter
of the undertaking.

Proposition to Spain.

Nevertheless, all realizing that suspi-
cions and precautions on the part of the
weaker of two combatants are always
natural and not always justifiable—being
sincerely desirous in the interest of both
as well as on its own account that the
Cuban problem should be solved with the
least possible delay—it was intimated by
this government to the government of
Spain some months ago, its satisfactory
measures of home rule were tendered the
Cuban insurgents and would be accepted
by them upon a guaranty of its execution,
the United States would endeavor to find
a way not objectionable to Spain of fur-
nishing such guaranty.

While no definite response to this in-
timation has yet been received from the
Spanish government, it is believed to be
not altogether unwelcome, while, as al-
ready suggested, no reason is perceived
why it should not be approved by the in-
surgents. Neither party can fail to see
the importance of early action, and both
must realize that to prolong the present
state of things for even a short period
will add enormously to the time and labor
and expenditure necessary to bring about
the industrial recuperation of the island.

It is, therefore, fervently hoped on all
grounds that earnest efforts for healing
the breach between Spain and the insur-
gents, upon the lines above indicated,
may be at once inaugurated and pushed to
an immediate and successful issue. The
friendly offices of the United States either
in the manner above outlined or in any
other way consistent with our constitu-
tion and our laws, will always be at the
disposal of either party.

Whatever circumstances may arise our
policy and our interests would constrain
us to object to the acquisition of the is-
land or an interference with its control by
any other power.

Our Patience May Be Exhausted.

It should be added that it cannot be re-
asonably assumed that the likelihood of
an attitude of the United States will be
indefinitely maintained. While we are an-
xious to accord all due respect to the sov-
ereignty of Spain, we cannot view the
pending conflict in all its features, and
properly apprehend our inevitably close
relations to it, and its possible results,
without considering that by the course
of events we may be drawn into such an
unusual and unprecedented condition as
will fix a limit to our patient waiting for
Spain to end the contest, either alone and
in her own way, or with our friendly co-
operation.

When the inability of Spain to deal suc-
cessfully with the insurrection has be-
come manifest and it is demonstrated that
her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all
purposes of its rightful existence, and
when a hopeless struggle for its re-estab-
lishment has degenerated into a strife
which means nothing more than the use-
less sacrifice of human life and the utter
annihilation of the very subject-matter of
the conflict, a situation will be presented
in which our obligations to the sovereignty
of Spain will be superseded by higher ob-
ligations which we can hardly hesitate to
recognize and discharge.

Duty of United States.

Deferring the choice of ways and meth-
ods until the crisis for action arrives, we
should make them depend upon the pre-
cise conditions then existing; and they
should not be determined upon without
giving careful heed to every consideration
involving our honor and interest, or the
national safety. In the event of such a
situation, we should be prepared to meet
the contingencies suggested, or, if the
situation is by other incidents impera-
tively changed, we should continue in the
line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus
in all circumstances exhibiting our obedi-
ence to the requirements of public law
and our regard for the duty enjoined upon
us by the position we occupy in the fam-
ily of nations.

A contemplation of emergencies that
may arise should plainly lead us to
avoid the least relaxation of our vigilance,
careless disregard of present duty or even
an undue stimulation and ill-timed ex-
pression of feeling. But I have deemed it
not amiss to remind the congress that a
time may arise when a national policy and
care for our interests as well as a regard
for the interests of other nations and their
citizens, joined by considerations of hu-
manity and a desire to see a rich and fer-
tile country, intimately related to us, saved
from complete devastation, will constrain
our government to such actions.

The Venezuelan Question.

The Venezuelan boundary question has
ceased to be a matter of difference be-
tween Great Britain and the United
States, their respective governments hav-
ing agreed upon the substantial provisions
of a treaty between Great Britain and
Venezuela, submitting the whole contro-
versy to arbitration. The provisions of
the treaty are so eminently just and fair
that the assent of Venezuela thereto may
confidently be anticipated.

Negotiations for a treaty of general
arbitration for all differences between
Great Britain and the United States are
advanced and promise to reach a success-
ful consummation at an early date. The
scheme of examining applicants for cer-
tain consular positions to test their com-
petency and fitness, adopted under an ex-
ecutive order issued on the 20th day of Sep-
tember, 1895, has fully demonstrated the
usefulness of this innovation. In connec-
tion with this plan of examination, pro-
motions and transfers of deserving in-
cumbents have been quite extensively
made, with excellent results.

Consular System.

Seven were appointed to places not in-
cluded in the order of September 20, 1895,
and four appointments, as above stated,
involved no change of incumbency.
The inspection of consular offices, pro-
vided for by an appropriation for that pur-
pose at the last session of the congress,
has been productive of such wholesome ef-
fects that I hope this important work will
in the future be continued. I know of
nothing that can be done with the same
slight expense so improving to the service.
I desire to repeat the recommendation con-
tained in my last annual message, in favor
of providing, at public expense, official re-
sidences for our ambassadors and minis-
ters at foreign capitals.

Receipts and Expenses.

The secretary of the treasury reports
that during the fiscal year ended June 30,
1896, the receipts of the government from
all sources amounted to \$49,475,408.78. Dur-
ing the same period its expenditures were
\$44,678,654.48, the excess of expenditures
over receipts thus amounting to \$4,796,754.
The ordinary expenditures during
the year were \$1,015,822.21 less than during

the preceding fiscal year. Of the receipts
mentioned there was derived from cus-
toms the sum of \$19,021,751.67, and from
internal revenue, \$14,330,415.55. The re-
ceipts from customs show an increase of
\$7,832,134.22 over those from the same source
for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, and
the receipts from internal revenue an in-
crease of \$2,544,357.91.

The Internal Revenue.

The cost of collecting our internal re-
venue was 2.78 per cent., as against 2.81 per
cent. for the fiscal year ending June 30,
1895. The total production of distilled spirits,
exclusive of fruit brandies, was 86,158,703
taxable gallons, being an increase of
6,955,515 gallons over the preceding year.
There was also an increase of 1,443,975
gallons of spirits, precluded from fruit,
as compared with the preceding year. The
number of barrels of beer produced was
35,539,250, as against 33,580,751 produced in
the preceding fiscal year, being an in-
crease of 2,294,466 barrels.

Gold Exports.

The total amount of gold exported dur-
ing the last fiscal year was \$12,469,947, and
of silver, \$90,541,670, being an increase of
\$45,941,466 of gold and \$13,246,354 of silver
over the exportations of the preceding fis-
cal year. The imports of gold were \$35,155,965, and of silver, \$22,775,186, being \$2,859,656 less of gold and \$5,566,007 more of silver than during the preceding year.

The total stock of metallic money in the
United States at the close of the last fis-
cal year ended on the 30th day of June,
1896, was \$1,228,326,055, of which \$690,597,594
was in gold and \$528,728,071 in silver.

Money in the Country.

On the first day of November, 1896, the
total stock of money of all kinds in the
country was \$2,285,410,590, and the amount
in circulation, not including that in the
treasury holdings, was \$1,267,055,055, being
\$2.63 per capita upon an estimated popula-
tion of 11,942,000.

The production of the precious metals in
the United States during the calendar
year, 1896, is estimated to have been 2,254,700
fine ounces of gold, of the value of
\$46,610,090, and 55,727,000 fine ounces of sil-
ver, of the commercial value of \$3,454,000,
and the coinage value of \$2,051,000.

The estimated production of these metals
throughout the world during the same
period was 6,688,221 fine ounces of gold,
amounting to \$136,255,700 in value, and 107,189,219
fine ounces of silver, of the com-
mercial value of \$110,654,000, and of the
coinage value of \$218,728,100, according to
our ratio. The coinage of these metals in
the various countries of the world during
the same calendar year amounted to \$22,750,438
in gold and \$121,466,219 in silver.

Our Coinage.

The total coinage at the mints of the
United States during the fiscal year ended
June 30, 1896, amounted to \$1,168,465.52,
of which \$3,578,490 was in gold coins and \$12,309,978.52 in standard silver dollars, sub-
sidiary coins and minor coinage.

The number of national banks organized
from the time the law authorizing their
action was passed up to October 31, 1896,
was 5601 and 3679 were at the date last men-
tioned in active operation, having author-
ized capital stock of \$650,014,595, held by
288,902 shareholders, and circulating notes
amounting to \$211,412,620.

The total outstanding circulating notes
of all national banks, on the 31st day of
October, 1896, amounted to \$24,558,907, in-
cluding redeemed, but fully secured notes
of banks insolvent, and in process of liqui-
dation.

The increase in national bank circulation
during the year ending on that day was
\$21,099,429. On October 6, 1896, when the
condition of national banks was last re-
ported, the total resources of the 3679
active institutions was \$2,363,635,313.32,
which included \$1,893,268,839.31 in loans and
discounts, and \$362,165,733.95 in money of
all kinds on hand. Of their liabilities, \$1,597,591,688 was due to individual depositors
and \$209,944,019 consisted of outstand-
ing circulating notes.

The Immigration.

The number of immigrants arriving in
the United States during the fiscal year
was 342,267, of whom 340,465 were permitted
to land and 239 were debarred on various
grounds prescribed by laws and returns
to the countries whence they came. At the
expense of the steamship companies by
which they were brought in. The increase
in immigration over the preceding year
amounted to 84,731.

There arrived from Japan during the
year only 11,100 immigrants, and it is the
opinion of the immigration authorities
that the apprehension heretofore existing
to some extent of a large immigration
from Japan to the United States is with-
out any substantial foundation.

Organized Militia.

The organized militia numbers 112,879
men. The appropriation for its support by
the several states approximates \$2,800,000
annually, and \$400,000 is contributed by
the general government. Investigation
shows these troops to be usually well
drilled and inspired with much military
interest, but in many instances they are
so deficient in proper arms and equipment
that a sudden call to active duty would
find them inadequately prepared for field
service. I therefore recommend that
prompt measures be taken to remedy this
condition, and that every encouragement
be given to this deserving body of unpaid
and voluntary citizen soldiers, upon whose
assistance we must largely rely in time
of trouble.

It is gratifying to note the satisfactory
results that have followed the inaugura-
tion of the new system provided for by
the act of May 28, 1896, under which cer-
tain federal officials are compensated by

Salaries Instead of Fees.

EVENING BULLETIN. CONGRESS CONVENES.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & MCCARTHY,
Proprietors.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES OF DAILY.
Six months..... \$3.50
Three months..... \$2.00
One month..... \$1.00
By mail..... \$3.00
TELEPHONE 46.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1896.

ACTING GOVERNOR WORTHINGTON still has that "pardon mill" in good running order.

The State Treasury was given a big boost Monday. Sheriff Pilanz, of Jefferson County, paid in \$243,000.

WHAT will some of the newspapers have to talk about when Governor Bradley disposes of that "extra session" question?

ANOTHER Republican journal is troubled over the "financial question." The Frankfort Capital, Governor Bradley's personal organ so a dispatch states, suspended publication Monday. The Governor can now fall back upon the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Governor is being importuned to offer rewards for the tollgate raiders in Central Kentucky. Why don't the county officials of the counties where the lawlessness prevails do their duty? If they will but do what the occasion demands, it will not be necessary to call on the State.

It is worth while quoting from the Mercantile and Financial Times the following:

"During the first nine months of the present year we exported more than \$2,750,000 worth of American bicycles, and our exports of typewriting machines are now running over \$100,000 a month.

"Such heavy increases as these in single items of our exports indicate unmistakably the lines of our future leadership in international trade. On low grade goods we may have to make concessions to the competition of cheap labor, but on everything that requires skill and brains we are easily first among manufacturing nations.

"Already the greatest manufacturing nation of the world, we ought to become greatest in international trade. That supremacy is within our reach. We can have it whenever we make up our minds to take it."

PERSONAL.

—Mr. J. C. Mayo, of Paintsville, was at the Central Monday.

—Hon. A. O. Stanley, of Flemingsburg, was in Maysville Monday.

—Mrs. James Shannon, of Cincinnati, is visiting his sister, Mrs. John Kane, Jr., of Vinc street.

—Miss Margaret Ingles, of Paris, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cummings, of Limestone street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shattery, of Bourbon County, have been visiting relatives here for the past few days.

—Mrs. Sallie Frank, of Forest avenue, attended the funeral of the late Charles Berry, of Elizaville, and will visit relatives at Georgetown before returning home.

—Mr. John A. Logan and son, of Poplar Plains, and Messrs. William Collins and William Molloy, of Flemingsburg, were at the Central last night on their way to Cincinnati.

—Covington Commonwealth, Monday: "Mrs. F. A. Hays, of Maysville, is the guest of her son, Mr. William Hays, at Ormsby. Mrs. Hays came especially at this time to attend the funeral services of the late Mr. Hansen Worthington. She will leave for her home this afternoon."

—The following news comes from Lebanon, Ky.: "Mrs. A. J. Grundy and her sister, Miss Cetta McElroy, entertained this afternoon in honor of Mrs. Hunter Mason, of Third avenue, Louisville, and Mrs. Jerry Caldwell, of Danville, Ky. The reception was held at Grundyana, the country home, which is situated one and a half miles from town. The invitations ran up in the hundreds including all the 400 of this and neighboring counties, and never did fair woman make a handsomer appearance."

The Discovery Saved His Life.
Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at J. James Wood's drug store.

C. and O. Employees Must Keep Out of Saloons.

A special from Hinton, W. Va., says the Chesapeake and Ohio has revived an order that all employees of the road who are observed entering saloons or using intoxicating liquor will be dismissed.

CONTRACTOR MARTIN, of the penitentiary chair plant, has just paid into the State Treasury \$23,000 for chairs.

The Senate and House Again Ready For Business.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE RECEIVED.

It is Read in Both Houses After Which an Adjournment Is Taken. — Ex-Speaker Crisp's Death Announced in the House and Appropriate Resolutions Adopted. No Business of Any Kind Transacted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The United States senate began the second session of the Fifty-fourth congress with crowded galleries and with that accompaniment of activity and of greeting that usually attends the reassembling of congress. But the upper branch of congress never puts aside its dignity, and the meeting developed no demonstrations or dramatic incidents.

The reading of the president's message was the feature of the proceedings and beyond this, no attempt was made to enter upon the business of the session. To many of the foreign representatives occupying the diplomatic gallery the message had special interest and significance owing to the part they had taken in the conspicuous foreign events to which the president referred. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and the new Turkish minister, Monastapha Bey, were present.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, was not in attendance during the day, but two of the secretaries of the Spanish legation carefully noted the references to the Cuban conflict. Minister Hatch of Hawaii and Mr. Cooper, the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, were attentive listeners, although the message contained no reference to the Hawaiian Islands.

The diplomatic gallery was vacated as soon as the foreign questions referred to in the message had been read.

On the floor of the senate printed copies of the message were distributed and these gave the senators opportunity to read the salient features instead of listening to them. As a result there was scant attention after the reading had proceeded beyond the first half hour.

The reading of the message closed at 3:35 p. m., having taken just 1 hour and 50 minutes. The president's closing reference to trusts and monopolies was carefully followed by Mr. Sherman, author of the anti-trust law, to which the president referred.

After the usual formality of laying the message on the table, the senate, on motion of Mr. Hale (Rep., Mo.) adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Resolutions on the Death of Ex-Speaker Crisp Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—While the scenes attending the opening of the house were both brilliant and interesting in the crowds that thronged the galleries and the conspicuous personages present, the proceedings themselves were dull and spiritless, being distinctly routine. The house met, the chaplain invoked the divine blessing on the work of the session, the roll was called, a committee consisting of Mr. Cannon of Illinois, Mr. Payne of New York and Mr. Turner of Georgia, was appointed to wait on the president and the latter's annual communication was read.

The reading consumed 1 hour and 40 minutes. It was Mr. Cleveland's farewell message, and there was much curiosity as to his views on Cuba especially, but there was no demonstration either of approval or dissent throughout its reading.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) informally announced the untimely death of his late colleague, ex-Speaker Crisp, and stated that at some future day he would ask the house to fix a day for paying tribute to his distinguished character and eminent public service.

A resolution presented by him reciting that the house had heard with profound regret the announcement of Mr. Crisp's death was adopted, after which, at 3:45 p. m., as a further mark of respect, the house immediately adjourned.

Resolutions of Respect.

We the committee appointed by the Orangeburg school to draft resolutions of respect to Haldee Roe, who departed this life November 27, 1896, beg leave to report, as follows:

WHEREAS, All wise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved and esteemed schoolmate, Haldee Roe, we humbly submit to His wisdom and knowledge. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the loss of Haldee the members of our school have lost a kind and affectionate friend, the school, a faithful and studious pupil and an intellectual and Christian example, and

Resolved, That our sincere sympathies are extended to all the relatives and friends in this their great sorrow, realizing that the mother has lost an obedient and affectionate daughter, the brothers and sisters a loving sister and all of us a true and faithful friend.

Resolved, That we, the remaining pupils of the Orangeburg school, do not forget that while we mourn the death of our friend Haldee, that we too will sooner or later be called upon to pass from earth away; therefore let us emulate his virtues and high Christian character, and live so we may meet her in an unbroken school before Christ, the great Teacher of all.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing family and another copy be kept in the archives of our school.

LELIA HERBERT, Committee.

LAURA MASON, Committee.

MARY E. DICKSON, Committee.

LUCY ROW, Committee.

NANNIE KENNAN, Committee.

WILLIE C. CAMPBELL, Committee.

The workman often calls his lunch on the same bench where he does his work. The office man turns his desk into a dining-table. Neither gets the out of doors exercise he needs, neither takes the proper time for eating. It is small wonder that the digestion of both gets out of order. In such cases Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets come to their assistance by aiding nature in taking care of the food.

The cause of nine-tenths of the sickness of the world is constipation. From this one cause come indigestion, disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys, biliousness, headaches, flatulency, heartburn, impurity of the blood and the serious complications that follow. To begin with, constipation is a little thing, and a little thing will cure it. The "Pleasant Pellets" are tiny, sugar-coated granules. They will perfectly cure the worst case of constipation and indigestion. If the druggist tries to sell you some other pills that pay him greater profit, just think of what will best pay you.

ACCIDENT ins. tickets. W. R. Warder.

Boils FIVE DOLLARS

It is often difficult to convince people their blood is impure, until dreadful carbuncles, abscesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or when ever there is any indication of

Impure

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering.

"I had a dreadful carbuncle abscess, red, fiery, fierce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke, the pains were terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our

Blood

built me up and restored my health so that, although the doctor said I would not be able to work hard, I have since done the work for 20 people. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my husband of the boils, and we regard it a wonderful medicine." MRS. ANNA PETERSON, Latimer, Kansas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

COUNTY CULLINGS.

Items Picked Up by the Bulletin's Correspondents in Mason and Elsewhere.

GERMANTOWN.

Miss Mollie Duzan, of Aberdeen, O., is the guest of Mrs. Will Kabler.

Elder Campbell, of Lexington, will preach at the Christian Church on next Sunday.

Lon Combs, a very popular colored man of our town, died at the infirmary on Sunday morning.

John J. Kirk has rented and will move this week into the brick, corner of Broadway and Main.

James Bishop and family have moved in with his son-in-law, Prof. Curry, until he can purchase property to suit him.

Persimmons are plenty and very fine since the freezes, and people from Mason are helping the opossums to make way with them.

Wm. Silies, agent for Liggett & Myers, the great tobacco firm of St. Louis, is at his father's, Landford Silies, as is also his grandchild, Mrs. Maggie Dawson, and husband.

Rev. Welburn was greeted by large and attentive congregations, morning and evening of the Sabbath. As announced previously services will continue and he will be assisted by Rev. Wallace, of Mt. Olivet.

The little kids composing the juvenile missionary society were greeted with quite an audience on Sunday evening, and right well were they entertained by the exercise. They promise us a public entertainment in the near future.

Quite a company of the friends of Prof. Curry were invited to his residence on last Monday evening to rejoice with him and his family on the annual return of his natal day. After a most elegant supper of delicious edibles, tastefully served, the evening passed pleasantly by with music and various games, and all left wishing for the Prof. and his family many happy returns of a similar anniversary.

On Friday evening a goodly number of old and young assembled at the home of T. M. Dora to enjoy a musical given by the pupils of Miss Daisy Pollock. Those of her class who performed and sung to the great delight of the friends were Misses Florence and Katie Fowler, Dora Reauker, Bessie Gallagher and Gertrude Pollock. Miss Mary Dimmitt gave a delightful recitation. The company present were highly entertained and left with a firm conviction that the musical reputation of the place that gave to the world such celebrities as Marie Decca and others will not suffer while in the keeping of Miss Daisy.

PLUMVILLE.

Miss Rena Mae Coryell is visiting relatives at Maysville.

Mr. C. M. Redman, who has been quite ill for the past week, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. J. L. Cruey and daughter, Miss Annie, were shopping at Manchester Monday of last week.

Mr. Stephen Valentine and Miss Hattie Power visited friends at Forman's Springs Thanksgiving day.

Miss Lou Yancey, who has been critically ill for the past few months, we are glad to report is improving.

Miss Annie Stubblefield has returned to her home after a week's visit with friends at "Orchard Farm."

Mrs. J. N. Lynch, of Maysville, spent the Thanksgiving holidays with her mother, Mrs. Julia Stubblefield, of near Reeterville.

Mr. S. B. Tully, the polite and gentlemanly night operator of the C. and O. at Springdale, Mr. C. G. Degman, Mr. E. L. Cobb and Miss Tillie Applegate, all of Springdale, were recent Plumville visitors.

The two week's protracted meeting here closed with eleven additions to the church. The meeting was conducted by the pastor and Elder Bolling, one of the most eloquent preachers and also President of the Kentucky Christian Conference.

SPRINGDALE.

Elder T. P. Degman went to Plumville Sunday. John Deau, of Washington, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Several of our young folks are attending the protracted meeting at Fears.

'Squire Gribguy, of Sardis, was visiting the family of T. P. Degman Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Isah Holt went to Maysville Saturday to visit her brother, Park Huffman. Though Mrs.

Start our Jacket and Cape prices, and not too much to pay for the hand-some garments, either, even should it reach \$20. We want your trade, and we know the only way to hold it, and the getting's nothing if we can't keep it, is to give you big value for your dollars. We are not selling ordinary wraps for \$10 and \$12, but special values that came to us at a discount.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Very handsome stock for Christmas selling. The small priced lots have a share, too, 60c. a dozen—good every-day hemstitched handkerchiefs, soft finish, \$1.25 a dozen. Pretty scalloped edge, hemstitched and embroidered, sheer quality, \$1.75 a dozen. Pure linen, hemstitched, hand embroidered in each corner. Also pure linen handkerchiefs, with handsome open work initial hand embroidered.

STACKS OF UNDERWEAR.

Not a shoddy garment among them. We'll sell you only honest Underwear. Our fleece lined Vests and Drawers at 25c. each or combination at 50c. All wool white and natural Vests and Drawers \$1 each, are unequalled in this market. A full line of Men's and Children's Underwear.

HOSIERY.

The secret of our great success in this department is selling only reliable goods. Johby, trashy stuff we give a wide berth, and if you have ever bought from us you know our prices are as right as our stock. We have some fancy boxed goods for practical Christmas givers, \$1 a box of three pairs. Also some dainty conceits in Silk Hosiery, black and colored, at 50c. and \$1.00.

COLOR DRESS STUFFS.

If you have Dress Goods to buy it seems almost imperative you should take advantage of these offerings. Couldn't touch them a month ago at these prices. There will be busy buying, and you out to be among the buyers. Fancy Scotch Novelties, 25c. a yard; Silk and Wool mixtures, 45c. a yard; Scotch Heather mixtures, 45c. a yard; Two-toned Etamines, 50c. a yard; Canvas Weaves, 50c. a yard.

D. HUNT & SON.

The Best Dollar

LASTS LONGEST, AND WE GIVE THE BEST DOLLAR'S WORTH

OUR CHINA AND QUEENSWARE

Are guaranteed to be precisely as represented; the dollars paid for it last because the goods last. We are making special drives on Chamber Sets this week. Call in.

C. D. RUSSELL & CO., "The Chinamen."



IT TICKLES YOU
THE INSTANT RELIEF YOU GET FROM
LIGHTNING HOT DROPS.
CURES Colic, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Flux, Cholera, Morbus, Nausea, Changes of Water, etc.
HEALS Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Scratches, Bites of Animals, Serpents, Bugs, etc.
BREAKS UP Bad Colds, La Grippe, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, etc.
SMELLS GOOD, TASTES GOOD, DOES GOOD—EVERY TIME.
Sold Everywhere at 25c and 50c Per Bottle. No Retail, No Pay.
HERB MEDICINE CO. SPRINGFIELD, O.

Holt is about thirty years old, and was born and raised within eight miles of that city, this is her first visit there.

Elder T. E. White preached an excellent sermon at Bethany Church Sunday to a large audience, after which he was presented with one of the most beautiful quilts it has ever been our lot to see.

Miss Amy Goddard is preparing an entertainment and Christmas tree at her school for Christmas Eve.

Be Sure You Are Right
And then go ahead. If your blood is impure, your appetite failing, your nerves weak, you may be sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. Then take no substitute. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's. This is the medicine which has the largest sales in the world. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate.

LADIES WHO SUFFER

From any complaint peculiar to their sex—such as Profuse, Painful, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation—are soon restored to health by

Bradfield's Female Regulator

It is a combination of remedial agents which has been used with the greatest success for more than twenty-five years, and known to act specifically with and on the organs of Menstruation, and recommended for such complaints only. It never fails to give relief and restore the health of the suffering woman. It should be taken by the girl just budding into womanhood when Menstruation is scant, Suppressed, Irregular or Painful, and all delicate women should use it, as its tonic properties have a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening her system by driving through the proper channels all impurities.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—By a middle-aged woman a position to do general housework. Apply at 226 West Third street. 8-31

WANTED—To buy a good milk cow. Apply to R. A. CARR at Magnolia Mills, East Fourth street, Maysville. 5-31

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House and four lots at a bargain. Easy terms. Apply to FRANK DEVINE, agent. 9-dif

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The house and shop at Tuckahoe, Ky. Is the best stand in the county for a good smith and wood-workman. Call on or address J. J. HAGGERTY, Tuckahoe, Ky. 121f

LOST.

LOST—Sunday night a diamond set, between the First Presbyterian Church and the post-office. A liberal reward if returned to this office. 121f
LOST—Saturday in this city, two four \$30 bills and one \$10 bill. Return to this office and receive liberal reward.

YOU SHOULD BUY YOUR

Christmas Jewelry

AT

HLANGE'S, CINCINNATI.

We have the newest and handsomest selection of Fine Jewelry, perfect Diamonds, artistic Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Opera Glasses, Gold Specs, Umbrellas and Cane, Gold Pens, Pencils, Tooth-picks, Novelties and anything in the jewelry line at lower prices than ever known before. Call early to avoid the afternoon rush.

H. LANGE,

Corner Vine Street and Arcade, CINCINNATI, O.

Confidence

BEING RESTORED

Makes money plentiful. We are prepared to offer CASH buyers special inducements on everything good to eat for Thanksgiving dinner. Your orders solicited for

TURKEY,

and all kinds of Dressed Poultry, OYSTERS, Celery and Cranberries.

CUMMINS & REDMOND.

QUALITY

The first thing to be considered when buying CANDY; after that comes the question of price. If you get it at

TRAXEL'S.

the first thing is guaranteed, the second speaks for itself. Drop in and see for yourself.

WHAT

CAN BE MORE

GRATIFYING



To a merchant than that his efforts to please the public are appreciated? The crowds that are flocking to our house during our CUT PRICE "money-raising" sale testify that we keep faith with the public. It MUST also be gratifying to you to secure such bargains in GOOD CLOTHING as we give you in this sale. To keep you on the right track, we will again mention a few of the best values we offer—

Substantial, Good Wearing Children's Suits, worth \$2.50.....\$1.45
All Wool Children's Suits, made to sell at \$4.50..... 2.40
Best Imported English Cheviot Children's Suits, worth \$6.50, 4.50
Mens' All Wool Single and Double Breasted Cheviot Sack Suits, in blue, grey and brown, never sold under \$8.50..... 4.90
Mens' Best Washington Mills Cheviot Suits, regular price \$12.50 8.75
Splendid English Clay Worsted Dress Suits..... 8.75
Finest Imported Clay Worsted Suits, equal to custom made.....12.50

Lack of space forbids enumerating hundreds of other big bargains. INTELLIGENT customers examine OUR lines before they buy elsewhere. Please remember that these prices mean CASH when the goods are taken away.

HECHINGER & CO., ODDFELLOWS' HALL.

WILL QUIT THE WEED.

Bath County Farmers Can Not Dispose of Their Tobacco at a Profit.

ASHLAND, Ky., Dec. 5.—Jerry Stevens, a prominent tobacco grower of near Owingsville, Bath County, while here today stated that there are many farmers of that county who had two and three years' accumulation of tobacco on hand, having been unable to dispose of it at rates admitting of a profit.

Most of these men will give attention next year to other crops.

Stevens attributes these conditions to the increased acreage in new fields, where the producers have yet to learn that tobacco raising is not so profitable as is generally believed.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired-out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centers in the stomach, gently stimulates the liver and kidneys and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c. or \$1 per bottle at J. J. Wood's drug store.

Real Estate Transfers.

Caroline Baber and husband to Richard Combs and Harriet Combs, a lot on south side of Fourth street; consideration \$212.50.

W. S. Watson and wife to Thomas Watson, undivided half interest in ninety acres on North Fork; consideration \$935.

Robert Watson and wife to Thomas Watson, twenty acres on Shannon; consideration \$300.

Edna Stewart to Jas. R. Roberson, a lot in Mayslick; consideration \$30.

Masonic Officers Chosen.

At the annual election of Confidence Lodge No. 52, F. and A. M., held last night, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

W. M.—S. T. Hickman.
S. W.—C. J. Collins.
J. W.—E. H. Binzel.
S. D.—Dr. W. S. Yazell.
J. D.—F. O. Barkley.
Treasurer—J. C. Loral.
Secretary—G. H. Martin.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and sold by all druggists.

Notice P. O. S. of A.

All members of Washington Camp No. 3, P. O. S. of A., are earnestly requested to attend regular meeting Wednesday night, December 9th. Business of importance. By order of camp.

BYRON RUDY, President.
W. R. RUDY, Recording Secretary.

Fiscal Court to Meet.

A special meeting of the Fiscal Court will be held Tuesday, December 15th, to consider the acceptance and purchase of turnpike roads, and attend to any other business that may be presented.

PEPPER and sage at Chenoweth's.

BUCKWHEAT and pancake flour.—Calhoun's.

MERCER County voted in favor of local option Saturday by 400 majority.

BORN, to the wife of Mr. Robert Holliday, of Paducah, a fine ten-pound son.

A C. and O. train near Mt. Sterling killed twelve large cattle, and was not derailed.

THE rate of State taxation will likely be increased from 42½ to 50 or 55 cents on the \$100.

MCCLANAHAN & SHEA will occupy their handsome and commodious new quarters about the first of January.

Xmas presents; we have them to suit you, also your pocket book. Call and see them at Chenoweth's drug store.

F. DEVINE, agent for Fred W. Bauer, sold a house and lot in the Sixth ward, Monday, to Lizzie Gray, colored, for \$550.

MR. ROBERT B. GRAHAM, aged twenty-one, and Miss Nannie B. Gresham, aged seventeen, of Fleming County, were married Monday by Judge Hutchins.

MRS. ISAIAH HOLT, of Springdale, made her first visit to Maysville last Saturday. She is about thirty years old, and was born and raised within eight miles of this city.

LEE JENKINS, who four years ago shot and killed G. W. Ramsey in Lexington and received a life sentence therefor, was pardoned Friday by Lieutenant Governor Worthington.

THE C. and O. earnings for the fourth week of November showed an increase of \$57,593. The decrease for the month was \$22,932. From July 1st to date the increase \$51,947.

ONE shipment from Bath County will be greatly increased to the Ashland iron plants this month, it is said, by reason of the expected completion of the branch road to the new mines.

DR. A. GOLDSTEIN, the old and well known optician of Louisville, is still busily engaged at the Central Hotel, and our citizens should embrace this opportunity to procure glasses accurately adjusted to their eyes.

MR. J. J. PERRINE made the following sales of tobacco on the Cincinnati market a few days ago: For a party named Rebiner, one hoghead at \$19.25, and one hoghead at \$18; for Mr. Micheal Byron one hoghead of red at \$7.50.

EVERY one who who sees P. J. Murphy's stock of diamonds and gold watches is surprised that such a large stock is carried in this city. Now he will give another surprise and that is the low prices at which he is selling them. Call and learn his prices before buying.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. James Wood.

MARGARET REID KACKLEY.

European Critics Predict For Her a Great Future—Something of Her Wonderful Success.

[Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.]

Cincinnati lovers of music and grand opera will be pleased to learn of the marvelous progress made by Miss Margaret Reid, who, it will be remembered, made her first and only appearance before a Cincinnati audience three years ago with the Bostonians. Miss Reid was leading soprano of this popular company during one short Western trip, signing an agreement with them for one season only, prior to her return to Paris for the completion of her studies. Her career has been remarkable from the first, and musical critics of Paris, London and St. Petersburg predict for her a great future, if her present good health and wonderful improvement continues.

In Paris her studies were commenced, and have continued for the past six years under the direction of Mme. Leonard, teacher of the famous diva. In 1890 Mme. Leonard made a severe test of Miss Reid's voice, and at the conclusion of it enthusiastically embraced her, and placing a kiss on her forehead, christened her "La Petite Patti."

Miss Reid was brought to sing before the late Mr. Grau, of opera fame, which resulted in her very unexpected debut in grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, the same season, as Ophelia, in Ambrose Thomas' "Hamlet." The cast had been originally arranged with Miss Van Zant as Ophelia, the great LaSalle in the title role and Edonardo de Reszke as King. Miss Van Zant was taken ill on the morning of the day the opera was to have been produced, and Miss Reid, who had been carefully tutored in the same by Vianesi, was chosen by Mr. Grau to take her place, although with much apprehension, but LaSalle, De Reszke and other members of the company having expressed their willingness, she was allowed to go on. Opera-goers in New York were that night treated to a surprise, and when the famous mad scene was rendered the enthusiasm was tremendous, while the next day the entire musical world was talking of her success.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Duley & Baldwin.

FRESH oysters, can and bulk, at Martin Bros'.

PURE pepper and sage at Chenoweth's drug store.

Go to W. F. Power's for fine cooking and heating stoves at prices that are right.

LEXINGTON is so well pleased with brick streets that she will construct more of them.

FOR a full line of X-mas presents, fancy and toilet articles, also fine candies, call at Ray's drug store.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of Levi Cain, deceased, are notified to present them to Master Commissioner Kehoe.

ACTING GOVERNOR WORTHINGTON Monday morning pardoned S. C. Wilhoit, sentenced in Scott County, in May, 1895, for manslaughter.

THE December term of the United States District Court convened Monday morning at Covington with Judge Barr on the bench.

THE Cincinnati Post states that Governor Bradley was able to take an "airing" Monday afternoon and that his "throat is better."

MRS. WILL GIBSON will take orders for cakes. Leave orders at G. W. Geisel's, or rooms 21 and 22, third floor, Hill House—Sutton street side.

A SCHEDULE of the assets and liabilities of the trust estate of Anna M. Frazer has been filed in the County Court. Assets, \$248.94; liabilities, \$878.98.

PARTIES having claims against the estate of the late F. P. Boughner are notified to present them to Master Commissioner Kehoe. See notice elsewhere.

THE elegant painting displayed in the window at Ray's drug store by Miss Alleyne Hamilton is greatly admired, and the fair artist has received many compliments.

COL. L. E. CASEY has discontinued the Covington Bell and moves to Middlesborough. Whether he contemplates engaging in journalism at the Magic Mountain City is not known.

WE have been planning for months to make our store and stock ideal ones and believe we have to-day the best appointed jewelry store and carefully selected stock to be found in the State. You will make a mistake if you don't look here before deciding on your Christmas presents.

BALLENGER.

Insist on having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

The Cold Wave

IS HERE, AND
IF NOT PREPARED FOR
IT, COME IN AND INTERVIEW US

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Fleeced Underwear at 25, 35 and 50c.
Men's All Wool Shirts and Drawers at 75c. and \$1.00.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's warm Mitts at 10, 15 ann 25c.
Men's Working Gloves at 25, 35, 50 and 75c.
Men's extra heavy All Wool Half Hose at 25c.
Men's Cotton Half Hose at 5c., 10c. and 12 1-2c.
Ladies' All Wool Cashmere Hose at 12 1-2, 15, 20 and 25c.
Ladies' Fast Black Fleece Lined Hose at 10, 15 and 25c.
This cold snap calls for Blankets. We have them in cotton at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25.
All Wool Blankets in red, gray and white at \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4 and \$5 per pair.
Bed Comforts at 75c., \$1, \$1.25.
In fact everything to keep you warm will be found in our stock. Prices always the lowest.

BROWNING & CO.

Ladies'

Vici Kid Goodyear Welt, button and polish, new style lasts, \$2.50, worth \$3.00.

F. B. RANSON & CO.

It is said a bill will be presented to the next Legislature asking that it be made unlawful to kill a quail in Kentucky for five years.

ACTING GOVERNOR WORTHINGTON has pardoned Rebecca Williams, a white woman of Lewis County. She had been sentenced to serve two years for house-breaking.

FRANK ROYER, conductor on a C. and O. freight train, fell from the top of a car while crossing the bridge at Sixteenth and Garrard streets at Covington Sunday night and received injuries that will probably prove fatal.

DR. A. H. WALL has an interesting collection of Confederate memorials, among them a handsome silk handkerchief, recently received, containing pictures of a great trio of Confederate chieftains—Generals Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson and P. T. Beauregard.

River News.

The river continues falling.

The Sherley for Pomeroy and Virginia for Pittsburg will pass up to-night. Down: Bonanza.

Enquirer: "The new J. M. Bowell left Saturday on her return trip with empties for Mt. Carbon, where she was built, at the head of navigation on Kanawha, where the Powelton Coal Works and Ship Yards are located, in the midst of the finest ship-building timber in the world, the only drawback being in getting it out of the depressions of the mountains of the wilds of New River. The fine white oak and white pine of which she is built was cut in a depression of one of the lofty mountains, moved seven miles on a tramway drawn by steam to the top of the mountain overlooking New River, shot down a slide on the opposite side from the C. and O. Railroad, carried on a suspended steel cable across the chasm in the rocks through which the river passes and carried 100 miles to the Kanawha slack water. The oak is the finest ever built into a steamboat hull, being fine grained, perfectly clear and white, and tough and elastic as whalebone. White pine sixty feet in length, without flaw, entered into her construction. Captain John F. Rust, her commander, superintended the whole construction, and is to be congratulated on having the best built towboat that was ever launched in the West Virginia waters."

TWO SECOND-HAND buggies and one surrey for sale. S. O. PORTER, Wall street.

SPECIAL SALE

BEEHIVE!

200 Pairs Strictly All
Wool 10-4 Home-
made Factory Blan-
kets, slightly soiled.

THESE goods are cheap at \$3.50 a pair. Shall offer this lot as long as they last at the unheard of price, per pair, of

\$1.98.

ROSENAU BROS



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS, CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rhubarb -
Sassafras -
Sage -
Peppermint -
St. Catharine's Seed -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Mint -
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.
Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.
35 DROPS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.
The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

SPAIN HAS A CHANCE.

Continued From First Page.

drawback is fair stripping any possible growth of postal revenues.

The Work of the Navy Department
and its present conditions are fully exhibited in the report of the secretary. The construction of vessels for our navy has been energetically prosecuted by the present administration upon the general lines previously adopted.

There have been authorized by congress since March, 1893, five battleships, six light-draft gunboats, sixteen torpedo boats and one submarine torpedo boat. Contracts for the building of all of them have been let. The secretary expresses the opinion that we have for the present a sufficient supply of cruisers and gunboats and that hereafter the construction of battleships and torpedo boats will supply our needs.

Our Public Lands
originally amounting to 1,840,000,000 acres have been so reduced that only about 300,000,000 acres still remain in government control, excluding Alaska. The balance, being by far the most valuable portion, has been given away to settlers, to new states and to railroads, or sold at a comparatively nominal sum.

The patenting of land in execution of railroad grants has progressed rapidly during the year, and since the 4th day of March, 1893, about 25,000,000 acres have thus been conveyed to these corporations. I agree with the secretary of the interior that the remainder of our public lands should be more carefully dealt with and their alienation guarded by better economy and greater prudence.

The Total Indian Population
of the United States is 177,235, according to a census made in 1890, exclusive of those within the State of New York and those comprising the five civilized tribes. Of this number there are approximately 38,000 children of school age. During the year 23,393 of these were enrolled in schools. It may be said in general terms that in every particular the improvement of the Indians under government care has been most marked and encouraging. The secretary, the commissioner of Indian affairs, and the agents having charge of Indians to whom all allotments have been made, strongly urge the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians who have taken their lands in severalty. I earnestly join in this recommendation.

The Pension Roll.
The diminution of our enormous pension roll and the decrease of pension expenditures, which have been so often confidently foretold, still fall in material realization. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, was 970,678. This is the largest number ever reported. The amount paid exclusively for pensions during the year was \$138,214,761.94, a slight decrease from that of the preceding year, while the total expenditures on account of pensions, including the cost of maintaining the department and expense attending pension distribution, amounted to \$142,206,650.50, or within a very small fraction of one-third of the entire expense of supporting the government during the same year. The number of new pension certificates issued was 90,640. Of these 40,374 represent original allowances of claims, and 15,678 increases of existing pensions.

When I have seen those who pose as the soldier friends, active and alert in urging greater laxity and more reckless pension expenditures, while nursing selfish schemes, I have deprecated the approach of a situation when necessary retrenchment and enforced economy may lead to at attack upon pension abuses so determined as to overlook the discrimination due to those who, worthy of a nation's care, ought to live and die under the protection of a nation's gratitude.

Pacific Railroad Interests.
On January 1, 1897, with the amount already matured, more than \$13,000,000 of the principal of the subsidy bonds issued by the United States, in aid of the construction of the Union Pacific railway, including its Kansas line, and more than \$6,000,000 of like bonds, issued in aid of the Central Pacific railroad, including those issued to the Western Pacific railroad company, will have fallen due and must on that day be paid by the government.

This will create such a default on the part of these companies to the government as will give it the right to at once institute proceedings to foreclose its mortgage lien. In addition to this indebtedness, which will be due January 1, 1897, there will mature between that date and January 1, 1899, the remaining principal of such subsidy bonds, which must also be met by the government. The amount to more than \$20,000,000 on account of the Union Pacific lines, and exceed \$21,000,000 on account of the Central Pacific lines.

The Department of Agriculture
is so intimately related to the welfare of our people and the prosperity of our nation that it should constantly receive

the care and encouragement of the government. From small beginnings it has grown to be the center of agricultural intelligence and the source of aid and encouragement to agricultural efforts. Large sums of money are annually appropriated for the maintenance of this department and it must be confessed that the legislation relating to it has not always been directly in the interest of practical farming or properly guarded against waste and extravagance. So far, however, as public money has been appropriated freely and sensibly to help those who actually till the soil, no expenditure has been more profitably made or more generally approved by the people.

In my opinion the gratuitous distribution of seeds by the department as at present conducted ought to be discontinued. No one can read the statement of the secretary on this subject and doubt the extravagance and questionable results of this practice. The professed friends of the farmer, and especially those who themselves are naturally expected to be willing to rid a department devoted to the promotion of farming interests of a feature which tends so much to its discredit.

Civil Service Reform.
The progress made in civil service reform furnishes a cause for the utmost congratulations. It has survived the doubts of its friends, as well as the rancor of its enemies, and has gained a permanent place among the agencies destined to cleanse our politics and to improve, economize and elevate the public service. There are now in the competitive classified service upward of eighty-four thousand places. More than half of these have been included from time to time, since March 4, 1883, in a more radical and sweeping extension was made by executive order dated 6th day of May, 1896, and its fourth-class postmasterships are not included in the statement. It may be said that practically all positions filled by the civil service law are now classified. Abundant reasons exist for including these postmasterships.

The Tariff.
I desire to recur to the statements elsewhere made concerning the government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions touching our present tariff law and its operation. This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff or tariff reform, it must be conceded it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures. The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on the 30th day of June, 1896. In that year our imports increased over those of the previous year, and our exports, while the value of the domestic products we expected and which found markets abroad, was nearly \$70,000,000 more than during the preceding year.

I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will, in the near future, yield a revenue which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies. In the meantime the deficit that has occurred, or may occur, need not excite or disturb us.

Deficit and Surplus.
To meet any such deficit we have in the treasury in addition to a gold reserve of one hundred millions, a surplus of more than one hundred and twenty-eight millions of dollars applicable to the payment of the expenses of the government, and which must, unless expended for the purpose, remain a useless hoard, or if not extravagantly used, must in any event be perverted from the purpose of its exaction from the people. The payment, therefore, of any deficiency in the revenue from this fund is nothing more than its proper and legitimate use.

Political Economy.
An individual living beyond his income and embarrassing himself with debt or drawing upon his accumulated fund of principal, is either unfortunate or imprudent. The distinction is between a government charged with the duty of expending for the benefit of the people and for proper purposes all the money it receives from any source, and the individual who is expected to manifest a natural desire to avoid debt or to accumulate as much as possible and to live within the income derived from such accumulations, to the end that they may be increased or at least remain unimpaired for the future use and enjoyment of himself or the objects of his love and affection who may survive him.

Our Financial Methods.
This reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of congress in previous executive communications and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating these details, I cannot refrain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance and shown by experience to be fraught with the greatest peril and perniciety. The

terrible civil war, which shook the foundations of our government more than thirty years ago, brought in its train the destruction of property, the wasting of our country's substance and the estrangement of brethren. These are now past and forgotten. Even the distressing loss of life the conflict entailed is but a sacred memory, which fosters patriotic sentiment and keeps alive a tender regard for those who nobly died. And yet there remains with us today, in full strength and activity, as an incident of that tremendous struggle, a feature of its financial necessities, not only insurmountable in the present circumstances, but manifestly a disturbing menace to business security and an ever-present agent of monetary distress.

The Gold Standard.
Because we may be enjoying a temporary relief from its depressing influence, this should not lull us into a false security, nor lead us to forego the suddenness of past visitations. I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations, upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury, are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long-term bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds.

Issue of Bonds.
Even if only the United States notes, known as greenbacks, were thus retired, it is probable that the treasury notes, issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 14, 1890, now paid in gold when demanded, would be withdrawn from circulation as they might, from time to time, when received in the treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise, be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin. This plan of issuing bonds in lieu of the redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform. In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations redeemable in gold whenever so deemed should be cancelled instead of being re-issued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would improve present conditions.

National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited as security for its redemption, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent.

Retiring United States Bonds.
In considering projects for the retirement of U. S. notes and treasury notes issued under the act of 1890, I am of the opinion that we have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our circulation if we were to us by better and sound financial methods. It is not so much a contraction of our currency that should be avoided as its unequal distribution. This might be obviated and any fear of harmful contraction at the same time removed by allowing the organization of smaller banks and in less populous communities than are now permitted, and also authorizing existing banks to establish branches in small communities under proper restrictions.

Trusts and Combines.
Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may be here briefly considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to secure monopoly in some particular branch of trade, industry or commerce, and to stifle wholesome competition. When these are defended it is usually on the ground that though they increase prices they reduce the cost of production to the public. It must be remembered, however, that a reduction of prices to the people is not one of the real objects of these organizations, nor is their tendency in that direction. It is only because it accords with the purposes or interests of those managing the schemes.

When, however, it is considered that these trusts and combines, if not restrained, have no guaranty of honest care and in the fidelity of their public servants, the duty of all possible retrenchment is plainly manifest.

When our differences are forgotten, and our contrasts of political opinion are no longer remembered, nothing in the retrospect of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting as the recollection of the duty of a reformer and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our confiding fellow-countrymen.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
Executive Mansion, Dec. 7, 1896.

BRYAN'S "FIRST BATTLE."

Title of the New Book to be Written by the Defeated Nebraskan.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 8.—The title of William J. Bryan's book is to be "The First Battle." In the preface he states his reasons for writing the work in the following words: "The campaign of 1896 was a remarkable one, whether we measure it by the magnitude of the issues involved or by the depth of interest aroused. The amount of work done by the advocates of free coinage is beyond computation, and the number of those who took an active part in the contest too great for enumeration. These facts, together with the difficulty of choosing between so many meritorious speeches, have compelled me to limit the quotations to the addresses made and papers issued by persons standing in an official or semi-official capacity, and to the principal speeches delivered by myself.

"I have added a brief history of the campaign, including a discussion of the election returns and the significance thereof. It has also been thought best to narrate the part taken by me in the silver agitation prior to the convention, and at the request of the publishers I have included a biographical sketch written by Mrs. Bryan.

It is understood here that the publishers, Conkey & Company of Chicago, will issue the book in the early part of January.

STEEL TRUST BUSTED.

Members of the Association Announce That They Are Acting Independently.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—The Bossom Steel association, popularly known as the steel trust, has apparently gone to pieces. Yesterday a Cleveland manufacturer who uses steel billets received from concerns which have been members of the association word that they were acting independently and would like to submit their prices.

He received three letters, one of which said that the firm sending it had withdrawn from the pool and could now make better prices. The other two merely said the senders were independent and wished to be considered when future orders were made. A telegram was received to the same effect. The recipient of these communications said he had no doubt that all consumers of steel had been put in possession of the same information.

WEYLER HEMMED IN

Insurgents Tightening Their Folds About Him.

MEAGER REPORTS FROM HAVANA

A Number of Small Skirmishes Have Occurred Which Resulted Bad For the Spaniards—Fillbustering Vessels Once More Free—A Cargo of Dynamite Has Probably Been Landed For Insurgents.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 8.—Very little reliable news can now be had from Havana direct and all communications come via smuggled letters and "blind" cablegrams.

It is certain that little or no news has been received in Havana from Weyler and the officials are in a state of great suspense therefore. It is rumored, and with truth, too, it is thought, that Maceo is gradually tightening his folds around Weyler's army, extending his forces around the Spanish lines and guarding them so that few can leave without being noticed.

It is well known that Weyler has separated his army, dividing it up into small detachments, ostensibly to hunt for Maceo, and this is what the patriot leader has been waiting for. A number of skirmishes have been fought between these detached Spanish soldiers and the patriot bands under Maceo's best officers, and the result has been bad for the Spaniards. Captain Linn and his pneumatic gun has played havoc with the Spanish columns, and the latter now dread to encounter the "Devil of an Americano, and his hell gun," as they phrase it.

Reinforcements have been hurried to Weyler, and yesterday another regiment of volunteers went forward. Sunday night and yesterday morning fighting was heard in the vicinity of Guanabacoa, near Havana, and more reinforcements have been sent there. Several Spanish soldiers were killed there Sunday night and 10 wounded. The loss of the patriots is not known.

This nearly fighting keeps all Havana in a state of terror, as they feel that a raid may be made upon them any day. New fortifications are being hastily constructed on the roads leading to all the suburbs where not guarded by forts. Cuban leaders here say that this fighting and raids are merely to aid Maceo by keeping Weyler between two fires.

COMPETITOR PRISONERS.

They Will Not Be Tried by Civil Court, but by Courtmartial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A Havana special to The World says: There is absolutely no foundation for the report that the new trial accorded to the Competitor prisoners by the supreme court at Madrid will be by a civil court.

The rehearing will be by ordinary naval courtmartial, which means that the evidence and declarations now being taken before Naval Commissioner Saul within the walls of Cabanas castle, will be considered in open court later on, at the arsenal or such other point as the admiralty may direct, by high naval officers specially designated to pass formal judgment thereon.

Public notice was given a fortnight or more ago, through The Gazette Official, summoning witnesses for the defense to appear before the naval commissioner and file their depositions. One man, George Ferrera, who presented himself, was at once placed under arrest and charges have since been brought against him as an accomplice. This has called forth a new protest from the American consulate here.

The most damaging evidence against Competitor men as yet obtained by the prosecution is from Teodoro Waza, himself a member of the expedition, but who has declined American protection. He declared that he was a loyal Spanish subject and turned states evidence, Admiral Navarro and Captain General Weyler having promised to pardon him on condition that he supply the crown with testimony.

FILIBUSTERING VESSELS FREE.

The Dauntless Not Fined and the Three Friends Released.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 8.—The steam tug Dauntless will not be fined for leaving Brunswick, Ga., without clearance papers and coming to this port. The collector of customs here, in looking for authority to act in the matter, found two conflicting sections of the law and asked the secretary of the treasury for a ruling. A reply was received, in which the precedent set by J. K. Upton, assistant secretary of the treasury in 1880, in reply to an inquiry from the collector of customs at Georgetown was quoted. This was to the effect that coastwise vessels in going from one district to another in an adjoining state, where a cargo of distilled spirits is not carried, are not required to take out clearance papers.

The steamer Three Friends has filed a bond in the sum of \$10,000 for the release of the boat and the little filibusterer is at liberty to go down the coast in further search of wrecked vessels or anything else that might come in its way. Immediately on notice of its release the vessel began taking on a cargo of coal.

DYNAMITE FOR THE INSURGENTS.

A Belgian Ship Mysteriously Disposes of a Dangerous Cargo.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that the steamer Darwin has arrived at Santos, Brazil. She sailed from Belgium, with a very large cargo of dynamite, as alleged designed for the revolutionary leaders in Cuba. When searched by the Brazilian customs officers at Santos no dynamite was found on board the Darwin. It is reported that the dangerous cargo was transferred to another vessel before the ship made port.

The Spanish minister in Rio Janeiro has had several conferences with Senor Cerqueira, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, in relation to the Darwin.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

VALUABLE

Investment PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

A large, two-story double tenement house, constructed of the best material, containing twelve large, light rooms, water &c. All practically new, costing \$3,300. Situated on East Fourth street in Maysville, Ky., which rents for \$24 per month. Is offered upon the following easy terms to a responsible party: For

\$2,000,

Payable in 100 monthly installments of \$30 each with interest at 4 per cent. It will be seen that the rent in 100 months will pay for the property. For inspection of the property and further information see J. N. KEHOE, 161 Court street, Maysville, Ky.

FINE FARMS

FOR SALE.

The Executors of Thomas Wells, deceased, will sell, at private sale, the "Home Tract" of 88 3/4 Acres, near Hecla station; also three other tracts of land adjoining same, containing 110 Acres, 30 Acres and 24 Acres respectively. No better land in the State. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to S. A. Piper & G. S. Wall, J. Executors, Maysville, Ky.

MILTON JOHNSON,

Attorney at Law.

Court St., Maysville, Ky.

Prompt attention to Collections and legal matters.

C. F. Zweigart & Co.,

DAILY MEAT MARKET.

SECOND AND SUTTON STREETS.

M. R. GILMORE.

GRANITE, MARBLE AND FREESTONE

WORKS.

All Monumental work done in the best manner

Second Street, Above Opera House.

L. H. Landman, M.D.,

Optician, 411 W. Ninth street, Cincinnati, O., will be at the Central Hotel, Maysville, Ky., on Thursday, DEC. 3rd, returning every first Thursday of each month.

Glasses adjusted to all forms of defective vision at popular prices.

MASON CIRCUIT COURT

Levi Cain's Administratrix, vs. Notice to Creditors. Plaintiff. Defendants. All persons having claims against the estate of Levi Cain, deceased, are hereby notified to present same to the undersigned, at his office, Court street, Maysville, Ky., on or before December 15, 1896.

Witness my hand, as Master Commissioner of the Mason Circuit Court, this December 7, 1896. J. N. KEHOE, M. C. M. C. C.

MASON CIRCUIT COURT

F. P. Roughner's Administrator, vs. Notice to Creditors. Plaintiff. Defendants. All persons having claims against the estate of F. P. Roughner, deceased, are hereby notified to present same to the undersigned, at his office, Court street, Maysville, Ky., on or before December 12, 1896.

Witness my hand, as Master Commissioner of the Mason Circuit Court, this December 7, 1896. J. N. KEHOE, M. C. M. C. C.